FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

NOVEMBER 18, 1916

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Waiting for the Curtain to Go Up

The Woman Voter Takes the Center of the Stage

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

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OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

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VOL. IV, No. 47

The Suffragist

Published by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
and the National Woman's Party
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

NOVEMBER 18, 1916

Notes of the Week

Kansas Voters Elect Many Women to Office

OF 255 woman candidates for county offices in 92 of the 105 counties in Kansas at the present election, 151 were elected. Kansas now has 126 women holding county offices.

Fifty-eight women were elected county superintendents of instruction, 35 registers of deeds, 25 clerks of district courts, 15 county treasurers, 5 county clerks and 2 probate judges. Classified as to parties, there were 92 Republican women elected and 59 Democratic. Only 17 Kansas counties will not have woman county office holders, according to the reports.

Delaware Suffragists Campaign for Federal Amendment

IT was announced at the twentieth annual session of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, held at Wilmington on November 10, that a five weeks' campaign would start immediately to rouse suffrage sentiment throughout the state and to secure the favor of Delaware's Representatives in Congress toward the passing of the federal amendment enfranchising women.

New York State Suffrage Convention

THE forty-eighth annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will be held at Albany, November 21, 22, and 23. On Wednesday evening Governor and Mrs. Whitman will receive the members of the convention at the Executive Mansion.

Women to War on Food Prices—Federal Food Commission Proposed

REPRESENTATIVES of eleven of the leading women's clubs of Philadelphia met recently under the auspices of the Food and Economic Committee of the Civic Club, and decided to organize a joint committee of representatives of all the women's organizations in Philadelphia to investigate the steady increase in the cost of the necessities of life and to recommend legislation or whatever is deemed necessary to regulate such prices.

The keynote of the meeting was struck by Mrs. N. D. Hitchcock, vice-chairman of the Civic Club Food and Economic Committee, in an address in which she said it was the duty of the women of the nation to investigate the constantly increasing cost of food commodities and make recommendations that might settle for all time this menace to the existence of humanity.

Mrs. Hitchcock said:

"After a long study of the situation I have decided the real solution of this food problem lies in the appointment of a federal food commission, which could make an impartial investigation into the cost of production of the necessities of life and recommend legislation to regulate the price of certain commodities.

"Federal regulation of the prices of these commodities seems to be the only solution for the public, but first of course we must have a fair and impartial investigation to determine who is getting this increase and then take such action as would be deemed necessary to maintain an equitable price."

Had the housewives of the nation been represented at Washington, the pressure of their power would have been felt long ago by the commercial interests which are robbing the tables of American families for the sake of exorbitant profits.

Woman Heads Commission for Care of Feeble-Minded

GOVERNOR MILLER OF Delaware has appointed a commission of seventeen persons to provide for the care of the feeble-minded of that state. The chairman and five other members of the commission are women. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The commission held its first meeting yesterday (Saturday, November 11) and although its recommendations are still in the embryonic stage, the resolute manner in which it started in to handle its problem is an augury of splendid achievements.

"It has now become a recognized fact that women's organizations are taking the lead in striving for the betterment of social conditions. Governor Miller, who appointed the commission, admits that its existence is largely due to the influence of the Delaware Federation of Women's Clubs."

Men and Women Oppose Conscription in Australia

THE recent Australian referendum on conscription is the first instance in history of the people of a nation, women as well as men, deciding a military policy at the polls. Conscription was defeated. Premier Hughes, in a special appeal to the women, whose opposition was especially feared by the supporters of the measure, said,

"To vote 'No.' would be to abandon those gallant Australian troops who have fought and are fighting for you so heroically. * * * To vote 'No' would not only be to cover yourselves and the nation with the mantle of base ingratitude and dishonor, but to destroy forever real liberty in this country."

It is reported that the diseased condition of troops returning from Europe had strengthened the pacifist sentiment among women. It is announced, however, that the women's vote was not the decisive factor in the defeat of conscription. The male vote also was "No." About 2,700,000 persons voted.

Swiss Women Demand Ballot

DURING the recent session of the Grand Council of Berne, Switzerland, Herr Muench, a Socialist deputy, introduced a motion for the granting of the municipal vote to women, but was met with the reply that the women of Berne had no desire for the franchise. This has led some twenty Bernese women's organizations to draw up a statement for presentation to the Grand Council, which declares, in part, "We consider it irreconcilable with the fundamentals of democracy, which is based on the equality of all before the law, and on the right of every one to cooperate in the making of laws, that half the nation should be deprived of these rights. * * *

"The canton intends in future to grant the vote even to men who do not pay taxes; how can it longer withhold it from women, even those who pay taxes? Switzerland is considering whether she ought not to grant the vote to resident aliens, and still does not yet think of granting their native right to Swiss women."

Among the organizations responsible for the petition were Bernese teachers' unions, suffrage societies, Red Cross, painters and sculptors, temperance and industrial associations and university students' unions.

Netherlands Removes Constitutional Bar to Suffrage

THE States-General of The Netherlands has passed by unanimous vote an amendment to the constitution providing for universal suffrage and abolishing plural voting.

The sex disability of women is also removed by the resolution. The actual granting of the vote to women, however, is still distant, as it depends on the passing of an electoral bill; this is at present unlikely.

Early in the present year Premier Cort Van der Linden, of the Netherlands, introduced a bill in States-General under the provision of which the constitutional obstacles in the way of woman's right to vote would be removed. The bill also included a provision giving women the right to be elected to office.

Campaigners Welcomed in Many States

THIS election was but one skirmish in our battle. We pledge ourselves to fight until we win. There is no sense of defeat among the suffragists of California. There is a genuine understanding in the rank and file of the Woman's Party in this state, that our campaign here and throughout the country has proved to politicians that they cannot risk another election without enfranchising the women of the nation." These were the stirring words, pronounced by Mrs. Orlow Black as chairman of the post-election luncheon held in San Francisco at the St. Francis on the Friday following election day. Her words typify the spirit of the Woman's Party in every state. There was an immediate recognition of the fact that suffrage had been made the issue of a presidential campaign, and would be a permanent and growing issue until it was victorious.

Post-election luncheons with the campaign workers and managers as speakers were held in San Francisco; in Kentfield, California, at the home of Mrs. William Kent; in Detroit, as a welcome to Miss Margaret Whittemore and Mrs. W. Nelson Whittemore, active workers in the campaign; and in Boston. A brilliant luncheon will be held in Chicago on December 2, in honor of Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party, at which many of the western organizers will speak. In St. Paul and in St. Louis luncheons were held by the state organization of Minnesota and women's clubs of Missouri in honor of Miss Lucy Burns and Mrs. Robert Baker on their return from the western campaign.

Miss Doris Stevens, campaign manager for California in the Woman's Party campaign, rallied the California membership and gained new members and new support when she spoke in San Francisco of the new spirit the Woman's Party and the Congressional Union brought to the 1917 plans of the dual organization for the federal amendment. She predicted that Congress would be besieged by the largest suffrage lobby in its history, and declared that "the women of this country have the brains and the energy necesary to induce Congress to act favorably on the Susan B. Anthony amendment. "We have just started to fight," she said, "and are now ready to face Congress with a greatly increased lobby and a bolder front. We do not regard the election of President Wilson as a defeat. It is rather a victory, in that it has been a demonstration of the power of women that has drawn the women of the whole country together in closer bonds."

At the California luncheon Miss Gail Laughlin, chairman of the Woman's Party in that state, spiritedly declared, "We regard our defeat merely as a Bunker Hill—and Bunker Hill had a Yorktown. The women of the East and the West have been drawn closer together, and we have our faces turned toward the future. We hold no post-mortems. Our cry to the women of the nation is, 'One campaign is over—and another has begun.'"

Mrs. Kent Gives Farewell Dinner to California Campaigners

The same spirit animated the brilliant dinner given November 12 at Kentfield by Mrs. William Kent for the Woman's Party campaigners and their friends. Thirty campaigners for the Woman's Party were present. Miss Doris Stevens acted as toastmistress. Among the speakers were Miss Maud Younger, Miss Gertrude Fendall, Miss Gail Laughlin, Miss Hazel Hunkins, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Miss Ruth White, Mrs. Orlow Black, Dr. Mary Sperry, Miss Margaret Whittemore and others.

Mrs. Clifford Wells

Chairman Chicago Woman's Party Meeting

Mrs. Baker and Miss Burns Speak in St. Paul

At the luncheon held in St. Paul to welcome Mrs. Robert Baker and Miss Lucy Burns on their return from Montana where they had been making the final attack against the national Democratic ticket, Mrs. A. R. Colvin, the state chairman of Minnesota, presided. The luncheon was held in the St. Paul Hotel November 9. In spite of but one day's notice seventy men and women gathered together to talk over informally the result of the campaign. The hotel contributed delightful music.

Mrs. Baker, in reviewing the Woman's Party campaign, said: "All through the West—and I was in nine of the twelve suffrage states—the Democratic 'kept us out of war' issue and our counter issue, 'he kept us out of suffrage,' were placed side by side as the two of most importance. There is ample proof that the Woman's Party campaign was the only thing that prevented President Wilson from winning the western states by landslide majorities. Our appeal to the western women voters was the only political influence which did anything to check the over-overwhelming vote which Mr. Wilson's peace appeal would have brought about."

St. Louis Host to Suffrage Workers

In St. Louis, where a branch of the Congressional Union was formed last June, Mrs. Baker and Miss Burns spoke on November 11 at a joint luncheon of the City and Town Clubs, one an organization of men and one of women, interested in civic affairs. The big dining room was filled with men and women, all keen and critical, aroused by the women's campaign against a party dear to most of them, and anxious to inquire into the theories and motives of this surprising, little-understood, alert and audacious Woman's Party.

Mrs. Edith Barriger, who is chairman of the Congressional Union in Missouri, and who had returned only that morning to St. Louis from the campaign in Montana, introduced the speakers, explaining briefly that the Woman's Party stood for political action in support of suffrage. "The question today is," said Mrs. Barriger, "whether we want to work politically or not. If we do,—if we want to make suffrage a political issue,—we must make it an issue that turns votes. Otherwise it does not exist for the politician at all."

Miss Lucy Burns described the recent rapid growth of the national suffrage movement. "Women today wish to work nationally," said Miss Burns, "because it is in the national field that we have the most power. We opposed the Democratic party in this election because the Democratic party opposed us in Congress. If we had not done that, we should have had to do nothing; and in that case woman suffrage would not have existed as an issue in the Presidential campaign, and would have been immeasurably weaker at the opening of Congress."

Mrs. Baker gave a racy account of the Woman's Party campaign in the states through which she had passed.

Questions came hot and fast at the close of the meeting; and the answers were quite as ready. It was apparently a good meeting, provocative and stimulating.

Billy Sunday for the Woman's Party Policy?

I SERVE notice on the Democrats and Republicans that the anti-saloon sentiment of Americans holds the balance of power, and that we're going to see who goes to Washington four years hence.—*Billy Sunday.*

Our First Congresswoman

By Katharine Rolston Fisher

ONE of the latest two states to enfranchise women is the first to send a woman to Congress. Miss Jeannette Rankin, of Montana, has been elected Representative from that state on the regular Republican ticket. Miss Rankin had a majority of over 2,000 over her Democratic opponent, a man. She was nominated in the primaries by a plurality of 7,000 over seven men opponents. At the polls she received strong support from the women of the state, regardless of party. The women's vote was no doubt partly a tribute to her for her labors as leader of the Montana suffrage campaign of 1914, through which they obtained the ballot; and partly an expression of their desire to see all the women of the nation enfranchised. For Miss Rankin announced during her campaign that immediately upon taking her seat in Congress she would begin to work for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The two Representatives from Montana are elected by the state at large, not from districts. Miss Rankin says that she considers herself the representative not only of all the women of Montana, but of all the women of the United States. The first plank in her platform was the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Other planks were child welfare, tariff revision, state and national prohibition, and greater publicity in Congressional records. She also discussed the farm loan law, the patent law, and the duty of Congress in the matter of appropriations.

Her speeches have been made to crowded and overflowing houses and have been received with enthusiasm. At Great Falls she was cheered for several minutes when she arose to speak.

Hon. Jeannette Rankin

Miss Rankin is a graduate of the University of Montana and of the New York School of Philanthropy. She was at one time engaged in placing babies in homes. She had wide experience as a suffrage organizer and campaigner before she entered the Montana campaign. She was also a lobbyist at Albany for the suffrage associations of New York State, and during 1912 she lobbied at Washington for the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Congressional Union. Her charming and conciliatory manner speedily created a friendly atmosphere even where strong antagonism to suffrage prevailed. Members of the New York legislature who were almost impossible to approach when she began to work at Albany, soon changed their attitude. She was popular also with Congressmen, many of whom will be her colleagues in the Sixty-fifth Congress. Many Washingtonians no doubt recall the eager and appealing western girl who addressed meetings on Pennsylvania avenue four years ago, her vivid color bright even under the street lights, her helmet shaped hat giving her the look of a young Valkyr.

In January, 1914, Miss Rankin became chairman of the central committee of the Montana State Suffrage Association. During the next ten months she covered the state, often travelling on horseback or by stage, speaking and organizing, and paying all her expenses. After the victory she went to New Zealand to study conditions in a country like our own in some respects, but where full equal suffrage and other advanced political measures had been adopted. She has thus prepared herself for public work, especially along social lines.

Miss Pierce Joins Suffragist Staff

MISS VIVIAN PIERCE, who joined the Congressional Union in San Francisco during the Union's 1914 campaign against the Democratic party, is now in Washington, D. C., as a member of the staff of THE SUFFRAGIST.

Miss Pierce has had varied and valuable newspaper experience in Los Angeles and San Francisco. As a reporter for Scripp's San Francisco paper, the *Daily News*, Miss Pierce took an active part in the California suffrage campaign, and in the Weller recall campaign which speedily followed it, when the enfranchised women of San Francisco investigated the record of a local Judge and used the power just granted them to retire him from office for unfitness.

Miss Pierce covered the presidential primary campaign of Senator La Follette for the Scripps papers, and later took charge of the labor publicity for Hiram Johnson in his race for Governor of California in 1914.

Miss Pierce gave up newspaper work for the Panama Pacific Exposition to take charge of the press department of the Union at their Exposition Exhibit and for the Exposition Convention in 1915. She also did her share in Chicago during the busy days previous to the organization of the Woman's Party last June.

Last summer Miss Pierce organized for the Union with notable success in North Dakota and in Idaho. During the past two months she has been campaigning for the Woman's Party in Arizona.

Miss Pierce brings rich gifts to the service of THE SUFFRAGIST. She is one of the growing number of talented western women who are devoting their energies to the national woman's movement.

Miss Pierce speaks with enthusiasm of the new work she is undertaking in Washington. "I remember so well," she remarked on coming to Washington, "those singular days—they do seem singular to look back upon—before the idea of federal suffrage had entered my mind. I had taken a rather active part in the California suffrage campaign, aside from reporting hundreds of suffrage speeches for my paper—the first paper in California to take a stand for suffrage. Even in those days it seemed an ignominy to have to plead for the suffrages of men.

"This feeling of mine was clinched forever when the Chinese in San Francisco turned us down. The native born Chinese vote, of course. They are a powerful factor in the political life of San Francisco, and are counted with the tenderloin vote because Chinatown adjoins that section. A little group of suffragists—and I speak as one who knows—went to the Chinese Six Companies (the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, as it were) to ask that the enfranchised Chinese stand by the women of California. You may know that tiled and gilded oriental building of the Six Companies with the yellow dragon flying from the roof. Inside the controllers of Chinatown received us in state. We sat on teakwood chairs with red and gold brocaded covers. The group of powerful Chinese listened suavely with their queues hanging down their back, and were Mongolian and evasive in their replies. They voted solidly against the women of California.

"It was a couple of years after this that Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Rose Winslow came to San Francisco to plant the little federal amendment germ that has since become the powerful Woman's Party of California. But that strange scene in the heart of Chinatown when we appealed in vain to the Six Companies had been smouldering in the background of my mind for years, even though we had become citizens in spite of those aliens. I shall never forget the thrill of discovery with which I joined the Congressional Union in San Francisco. It was the discovery of a perfectly obvious truth in an old cause. It was a call to a new crusade.

"And now I am thrilled all over again to be in Washington in which so many of the great skirmishes of the Congressional Union have been fought. It is wonderful to be actually playing a minor part in the front ranks."

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Subscription Price:
Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single Copies ..... 5 *cents*

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union.

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

35

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Suffrage in the Next Congress

THE strategic position of woman suffragists is greatly improved," says the *New Republic,* commenting on the results of the November elections. "No politician in the United States is left with any doubt as to the crucial national importance of the woman's vote."

The mere fact that the election hung in the balance for days while the vote in California, an equal suffrage state, was being counted, threw a sharp light on the power of the woman voter. The unofficial count, when completed, gave the state to Wilson by a majority of less than 4,000; a scant margin in a state with a registered vote of approximately 1,300,000. The Woman's Party carried on a brilliant and effective campaign in California; and exerted a strong influence on an election total which decided for a waiting people the presidency of the United States.

The Democrats are now faced with the task of holding this hard-won national leadership. They were returned to power by a combined southern and western vote. The South, of course, belongs to the Democrats; they have to win the permanent allegiance of the West.

But it is impossible to hold the West and ignore the issue of equal suffrage.

The campaign which has just closed has proved to every worker in the field the compelling power of the national suffrage issue. As the New York *Evening Post* analyzes the situation, women "want their sisters elsewhere to get the vote. They think it would be selfish and mean to display indifference to the denial of justice to these sisters."

The Democrats clearly recognized the strength of the appeal to women not to return to Congress a party opposed to women's freedom. In the western states they never dared admit the Democratic party's hostility to the suffrage amendment. On the contrary, they made heroic efforts to prove that President Wilson was a sincere friend of woman suffrage. They rang the changes on "he voted for it in New Jersey;" and Democratic women passionately declared that President Wilson, if re-elected, would certainly favor a federal suffrage amendment. The Democrats proved the importance of the suffrage issue by their fervent declarations of belief in it.

But Democrats cannot keep on championing suffrage at election time, and fighting it in Congress. Woman's Party speakers and canvassers in the last election campaign dissipated much of the claim that Mr. Wilson was the real friend of suffrage; and greatly widened the circle of women voters who will watch Congress sharply during the next four years.

The whole controversy in the West between the Democrats and the Woman's Party gave national publicity to the woman's vote, and drove it into the consciousness of the most unimaginative politician that women did vote, and in their millions,—that they respond to a special appeal; and, once aroused, vote with an independence that nothing can shake. The appeal to women as women by Democrats and by the Woman's Party, and in the closing days of the campaign by the Republicans also, brought out a woman's vote that has staggered the politicians, and captured the headlines in the election news. Women,—enfranchised, some of them, as early as 1869—have broken into national politics for the first time, and they are going to stay there.

The Democratic party, which is already planning to establish a permanent line-up of the South and West behind a progressive Democracy, will take a long step toward this goal by espousing the national freedom of women.

The right time to do this is in the coming session of the present Congress, while they still have a majority in both Houses.

To pass the federal suffrage amendment in the next session would be a master-stroke of statesmanship.

We call upon the Democratic party to open the session with the declaration that they will do prompt justice to the women of the United States.

Campaigners from the West Swoop Down on the Capital

Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye
A Campaigner in Colorado

AN EVENTFUL meeting of the Congressional Union will be held at Washington, D. C., when the full story of the battle against the national Democratic candidates in the twelve equal suffrage states will be told by the campaigners of the Woman's Party, and plans will be unfolded for a demand upon Congress more vigorous and insistent than any yet made by women for their political freedom.

The meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon, November 26, at 3 o'clock, in the reception rooms at Congressional Union headquarters on LaFayette Square. Campaigners from the western states now returned to Washington who will speak at the meeting are Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye, Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. Nina E. Allender, Mrs. Robert Baker, Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Virginia Arnold, Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, and Miss Vivian Pierce. Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Brooke and Miss Arnold have been speaking in the great pivotal state of Illinois; Mrs. Baker and Miss Burns in Montana; Mrs. MacKaye in Colorado; Miss Fendall in Oregon; Miss Pierce in Arizona and Miss Younger in Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, California and Nevada. The speakers have a wide range of experience to cover, and will be able to discuss the political phases of the campaign and the result of the election on the strategic position of the suffrage movement in Congress.

The meeting will also be significant as the beginning of a vigorous charge upon Congress to secure the passage of the federal suffrage amendment and its submission to the states in the session opening December 4.

The work of building up a stronger organization in the District of Columbia will also be considered. A chairman for the District of Columbia will be elected by the District members in place of Miss Edith Goode, resigned.

The meeting promises to be thoroughly charming as well as of unusual interest. Flowers for the big rooms at Cameron House will be supplied by Miss Aline Solomons and the arrangement of the rooms will be under the supervision of Mrs. Nina E. Allender. Miss Estelle Hellman has charge of the refreshments for the meeting; Mrs. Charles Edward Russell will act as chairman of the membership committee and Mrs. W. T. Burch will attend to the sale of THE SUFFRAGIST. Assisting Mrs. Burch will be Miss Elizabeth Smith,

Mrs. Robert Baker
Who Campaigned in Illinois and Montana

Miss Frances Pepper, Miss Joy Young, Miss Rachel Young, Miss Maud Jamison, Miss Gertrude Crocker, Miss Ruth Crocker and Miss Cornelia Wyse. Refreshments will be served by Miss Bliss Finley, Miss Edith Goode, Mrs. Louis Glavis, and Miss Helen Burch. In the receiving line will be Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Mrs. George T. Odell, Mrs. Frank Cowen Goode, Miss Joy Webster, Mrs. Morven Thompson, Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins and Mrs Marie Manning Gasch.

The District of Columbia Organizes to Aid Drive on Congress

UNDER the acting chairmanship of Miss Emily Palmer Stearns of Virginia the eleven precincts of the District of Columbia are to be more thoroughly organized this winter.

The precinct organization of the Congressional Union follows the lines laid down for all the states. The District, however, is not politically subdivided, since it is not self-governing; the only official divisions are into police precincts. Ten of these precincts have already been organized.

The precincts are subdivided into "beats"; and a plan is now on foot to organize each of these one hundred subdivisions, with a chairman actively interested in furthering the plans of the Congressional Union in every section of the District.

This intricate piece of organization will be launched in a series of meetings to be held in turn in every precinct in Washington, with speakers of note at each meeting to outline the plans of the Union and the necessity for more intensive work. Miss Cornelia Wyse of Chicago, who campaigned for the Woman's Party in Nevada, and who has lately come to Washington to help with this close organization, has charge of the organizations of the "beats" of the first precinct of the District.

Miss Maud Younger of California, one of the most thrilling speakers for the Woman's Party

Miss Emily Palmer Stearns
Acting Chairman, District Branch Congressional Union

campaign in the West, will be the speaker at the first of these district meetings. "What Women Did in the Presidential Election" will be Miss Younger's subject at this meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening, November 21, at Congressional Union headquarters. Miss Younger, who is one of the outstanding figures in the work for social betterment for the workers in this country, spoke in half of the suffrage states during the campaign of the Woman's Party against President Wilson and his national support, and made a deep impression in the remote western communities by her impassioned appeal for juster conditions for the helpless women in eastern industry. Miss Elizabeth Fairall, chairman of the first precinct, will preside at this meeting.

Miss Cornelia Wyse who has undertaken the beat organization of the precincts, comes to Washington full of enthusiasm as a result of the western campaign. "I am anxious to see," she remarks, "whether the Democrats will prove themselves as good friends of women this Congress as they told the women of the West they were. We were able out there to put them on the defensive, and they advocated woman suffrage more warmly each day. They now realize the striking power of the Woman's Party policy. I believe that the new prestige with which we return to Washington will draw hundreds of women into the precinct work this winter."

The Kansas Victory

By Katharine Morey

THE papers have been full of excuses for the "defeat" in Kansas. I wish I could make every woman in the Congressional Union and the Woman's Party, every woman in the country who has the liberty of American women at heart, realize that the so-called defeat in Kansas was a victory. We lost nothing in Kansas. It is entirely improper for any woman to speak of the Kansas campaign of the Woman's Party as a defeat.

Since my return to the East I find that the result of the National Woman's Party campaign in the equal suffrage states as a whole, and the effect of that campaign on the national woman suffrage cause, has been more or less misunderstood. A few points concerning our dramatic battle in the West should be cleared up.

I am one of the eastern women who took up residence in Kansas that we might be citizens of our country and cast our first votes for President. In company with other women voters I have been campaigning since last August against President Wilson and the Democratic candidates for Congress because of their failure to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising the women of the nation.

National suffrage immediately, with our entry into the suffrage states, became one of the principal issues on which the election was fought out in those states. Both parties throughout the campaign devoted great effort in trying to prove to women their devotion to our cause. There was scarcely a day on which we did not hear of those "two trips to New Jersey" that the President had made to register and vote for suffrage, so zealous were

Katharine A. Morey, of Kansas

the Democrats in trying to make the women of the West forget Wilson's opposition to national suffrage by harping on his passion for the freedom of the women of boss-ridden New Jersey.

Kansas, we were assured by state and national politicians, was the one state in the Union that was sure to go against Wilson; it was quite useless for us to waste our time there since it was so sure, all but the second district, which was equally sure to return Mr. Taggart, the only man on the House Judiciary Committee from a fully enfranchised suffrage state, the man we were most anxious to defeat. We therefore concentrated on Mr. Taggart's district, and defeated him. Mr. Taggart's defeat was the one loss suffered by the Democratic party in Kansas, and there isn't a politician in the state who doesn't know that the Woman's Party defeated him. I received a telegram from Mr. E. C. Little, the Republican who won over Taggart, the day after I reached Boston, thanking me for what we had done.

At 2 a. m., November 8, we received a wire on the train saying that Mr. Hughes had carried the state by 15,000. It was the vote that came in late from the country that went against him and gave the state to Wilson, proving quite conclusively that wheat at $1.75 a bushel was satisfactory to the Kansas farmers.

Before the election the Republican State Treasurer told me he considered we had done more to swing the women against Wilson than anything else in the state, but that he was frank to admit he hated to see us gaining such strength, as he had a fear of what we might do to his party in another two years.

The State Treasurer realized what some politicians do not yet realize—that, far from being a Republican annex, we are fighting a battle for the women of this nation that will go on until every state is enfranchised. If the Woman's Party had been defeated in the West, in Kansas, on the coast, I would be the first to acknowledge it—for defeats teach lessons—but I cannot call planting the national suffrage cause high, like a flag, for the women of the nation to see, a defeat. We won a great victory in both the West and the Middle West.

Miss Morey Speaks in Boston

AT THE Boston luncheon, given by the Massachusetts Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in honor of Miss Katharine Morey and Miss Marion McGaw, the two young Woman's Party campaigners in Kansas, Mrs. Agnes Morey presided, with Mrs. Evelyn Beverly Coe as chairman. Boston women who gathered at the Woman's City Club to listen to the thrilling accounts of the Kansas campaign were especially interested in Miss Morey's narrative, for she was one of the young women who deserted Boston and established a residence in Kansas that she might be a citizen of her own county and cast her first vote for President. Miss Morey cast this momentous vote in Topeka. She convinced her audience that it was not the Woman's Party, but rather the Republican party, adverse to accepting new ideas, that lost the state of Kansas to the Democratic party. The Woman's Party saved many brands from the burning in Kansas, and left an indelible impression on the political face of the state.

"That the Woman's Party," said Miss Morey, "organized only last June, made suffrage one of the leading issues in the West, and demonstrated, so clearly that it will never be forgotten, the fact that there is a woman's vote, should bring courage to the heart of every woman in the land who is seeking larger liberty for all American women."

"Good Medicine"

From the Boston Journal

WITH characteristic energy the leaders of the National Woman's Party are demolishing the weak complaint that their movement failed to defeat President Wilson. It was the Republican party, not the Woman's Party, that failed, the suffragists tell us. As a matter of plain political fact, sticking out all over the returns from the West, the Woman's Party campaign in the suffrage states was far from a failure. The party, new and hardly half organized, saved the Republican party from an even worse defeat in the states where the Republican campaign was weak.

In September the women's vote of the West was solid for Wilson—on the peace issue mainly—and it was the Woman's Party campaign which broke into the Wilson support, saving Illinois and paring down the Democratic pluralities in other states, including Kansas, where the most arrant Democratic Representative in the state, Joseph Taggart, was defeated on the suffrage issue.

The Woman's Party, as the field organization of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, is not to be buried by either Democratic votes or Republican scorn. Organization work continues, and the grouping of women in politics will be pursued, the workers assure us, until the national suffrage amendment is passed.

Meanwhile the Congressional Union returns with new vigor to its hounding of Congress. The campaign at Washington will be strengthened, this time, by the countrywide clamor for a new electoral system substituting the popular vote for the Electoral College. Adoption of popular elections would force equal suffrage, as well as standardizing the citizenship requirements of the states in other particulars. If the country wants a popular vote for President, it also wants equality in distribution of the voting privilege instead of allowing a dozen western states to double their strength in the elections.

The re-election of Wilson was not in itself encouraging to the hope of a national suffrage amendment. But the demonstration of the power of the woman's vote is good medicine. National suffrage was never so big a political topic as it is today. Interesting events are promised before another national election rolls round.

Campaigning in a Western State

By Vivian Pierce

THE Woman's Party campaign in Arizona is no more interesting or more typical of what was accomplished by the appearance of American women as factors in a great political contest, than the campaign in eleven other suffrage states. But the case of Arizona is typical of the West, and is interesting in that Arizona is a conceded Democratic state.

State suffrage had "been handed to the women of Arizona on a platter," so to speak. As a whole the women of Arizona made no concerted demand for enfranchisement. When the territory became a state without suffrage, a few leaders made the suffrage demand, and it passed with scarcely a struggle. In certain parts of the state—the conservative North and Northeast—the suffrage campaign did not create a ripple. In the more radical South, men and women alike belonged to the state suffrage organizations. The mining camps and the lumber camps, it is said in Arizona, freed the women of Arizona. They voted solidly for the measure. But, as a whole, when the Woman's Party campaign opened in Arizona, women did not understand the new organization. At first they confused the Woman's Party with the various Hughes organizations; but the whole state was enlightened before the campaign closed; and women in every part of Arizona are now thinkingly working for the New Party which they realize has shot merely its first bolt, not its last.

There is not a state in the West where the character of the country and the character of the settlers in those sections are more sharply differentiated. In the South and Southeast, the border cities looking into Mexico received the message of the campaigning women far more riotously than the men and women of the mining sections of the Northeast; while the northern rail-roading section looked with much suspicion on the women campaigners who were welcomed with warmth by men and women alike in the South.

In the face of great hardship Rose Winslow, whose name is more frequently heard in connection with the Arizona campaign than that of any other woman, explored every section of this romantically colored state. Her verdict as to just the effect the women campaigners had on the different audiences she met—audiences so different in outlook and viewpoint that few easterners could adapt themselves to the kaleidescopic mass—is valuable. Miss Winslow believes that not only the women who heard it, but numbers of men in a state where the men far outnumber the women, felt the justice of the appeal of the eastern unenfranchised women, and transferred their vote as a protest away from Wilson because he had withheld justice from a class in need of it.

Rose Winslow represented the workers. She spoke for the exploited women in eastern industry. In her own person to her audiences, she typified her story of those imprisoned in factories and slums unable to fight their own battles. Her words had the authenticity of an inspired young evangelist. She herself had come up out of that darkness; and the men of the mines and lumber camps, the women of the remote Arizona towns, listened to her with tears pouring down their faces. One does not see eastern audiences so moved.

At Winslow, shortly after the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law, so called, which admittedly swung the labor vote of the country, this girl, pleading for working women, the most exploited class in industry, appealed to the men of the great Santa Fe Railroad shops that

Vivian Pierce

animate the life of that remote region on the edge of the "painted desert." Rose Winslow had been warned that if she spoke at this town she would be "mobbed" by the Wilson Democrats. After her impassioned story, delivered one noon hour, the men of the shops crowded around this young woman from the East, "one of our own people," as one man said, and asked her "what they could do for the women in the East." It will be interesting when the vote of the minority parties as well as the majority parties is counted in Arizona and the other western states.

In the remote copper camps around Jerome and Bisbee, the story of the industrial workers who have merely asked for a chance to help themselves, made a deep impression on the foreign-born voters of those sections. There were Poles, Finns and Lithuanians in the great audience held in that copper town that is the working-man's annex to Bisbee. That audience both laughed and cried with Rose Winslow, and then crowded around to greet her in her own language.

From the vividly colored fastness of the miners, villages in those wild mountain regions to border towns like Nogales, though but a short step geographically, the temper and the character of the cities change. Nogales is the city with the Mexican twin sister divided from the U. S. A. by half the width of a street; the town where the Villistas' bullets flying wide of the mark penetrated American homes on "Nob Hill," breeding a real dislike to that slogan of the pacifists, "He kept us out of war." In places like Nogales the soldiers who could not go home to vote turned the Woman's Party meetings into near-riots, so anxious were these victims of a peace administration to hear what the ladies had to say about Wilson. The soldiers registered their approval by helping take up collections, though even the provost guard could not remove them to give space to citizens able to register their protests.

In Arizona, as in every western and eastern city, it was the large cities who organized their disapproval of suffrage during the state campaign. It was these same cities—Phoenix, Prescott, and Tuscon—that put up the state's whole organized opposition to the Woman's Party campaign, and by constant publicity and expensive circularizing, made suffrage for the first time a much-discussed subject in Arizona. Women who had not been interested in their own state campaign took up the cudgels for eastern women for—"he kept them out of suffrage." It was the vote of the men of Arizona—the men of the large centers who dominate the vote of the state and control the state Democratic machine—who turned the state to Wilson, not the vote of the women of Arizona.

Miss Younger Coming to Washington

MISS MAUD YOUNGER of California, who was in Washington last winter in charge of the Congressional Union's lobby work, will return to Washington next week to go on with the most active suffrage lobby that has ever worked for the national suffrage amendment in Washington. During the presidential campaign Miss Younger gave up her work in Washington to take the stump for the Woman's Party in the West. She spoke in Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Nevada and California, and made a deep impression on the frontier women of those states by her appeal for the women in eastern industry.

Miss Younger was deeply impressed with the beautiful spirit of the woman's campaign, which was a fight not for a candidate, but for a principle. In writing Miss Paul a few days ago, she said:

"I believe that everyone who thinks realizes the wonderful campaign we have made in the West; and that as time goes on its full significance will be realized still more. This one thing is true—the bond of sisterhood between the women of the nation has been strengthened. The women have been aroused. There has been a stirring, an awakened interest that I believe will never be lost, but may be the forerunner of wonderful potentialities.

"It has seemed at times more like a crusade than a campaign. It has semed as though slumbering fires had been fanned into flames. They may die down, but I believe the flames will come very readily again. It has been a very wonderful conception and the results will be lasting."

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Suffrage Position Improved in Next Congress

SHORT of actual adoption there is no real success for woman suffrage and no great cause for congratulation. The election of Mr. Wilson, moreover, means that suffragists cannot look to a President who has given positive assurance that he will support the federal amendment. But despite this weakness in the claims of the suffragists on Mr. Wilson and despite the popular rejection of enfranchisement in two states, the strategic position of woman suffragists is greatly improved. No politician in the United States is left with any doubt as to the crucial national importance of the woman's vote. No Congressman at Washington who has the slightest regard for his party can remain unanswerable to the suffragists. * * * The political power of the woman voter must be brought to bear on Washington now, with 1918 in mind.—*The New Republic.*

Washington Women for Hughes

THOUSANDS of people stood at the Review building for hours last night getting election returns. Every bulletin was loudly cheered by the partisans whom it favored. Monroe street was packed from Riverside to Sprague with a swaying, struggling, cheering mass of humanity.

In the early hours there were fully as many women as men, but in the later hours men predominated. It was pretty clearly demonstrated that a big majority of the women were for Hughes.

As each bulletin favorable to the Republican candidate was read the women cheered loudly. * * * It was easily distinguished from the volume of the cheering that Hughes partisans were in the majority. Later in the night, when the women had gone and men predominated in the gathering, the cheers for Wilson were equally as vehement as were those for Hughes.—*Spokane Spokesman-Review* (*November* 8).

Politicians Must Figure on the Women Voters

THE partially tabulated returns from Illinois show that there were more women voting for Hughes in Chicago than there were men. If complete returns show this to be the case, the cause must be sought in the work of the Woman's Party, alias the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which campaigned fiercely in Illinois and more or less fiercely in the eleven other suffrage states against Wilson on account of his antagonism to the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Almost did the Congressional Union realize their purpose to punish the President and his party for their antagonism by defeating them. In fact the serious reduction of Democratic members in the House may result disastrously for the party. In any case the voting women made a very noticeable impression on the situation; and had they changed as few as 2,500 votes in the state of California, in addition to those they did change, the election would have gone to Hughes instead of Wilson. Never, probably, in the future will men managers of political campaigns, even though they be of the Willcox type of mentality, neglect to figure on the power of the voting women.—*Gilson Gardner, in the Muskegon* (*Michigan*) *Chronicle.*

Women Voted Just Like Men

THE women, it seems, voted as Democrats and Republicans according to the traditions of their domestic environment or the influences to which they were directly subjected.

In other words, they voted just like the men, increasing the number of ballots cast and the election expenses without benefiting their sex or the state in any way. To be sure, the whole subject is worthy of the closer study which can only be made in the woman suffrage states with the official returns to judge from. In Kansas it is declared that women voted for Wilson for the sake of national peace, but many men in Kansas voted for Wilson who had never before voted the Democratic ticket. The overturn in Kansas was not due to the women voters. It remains to be proved that their votes appreciably affected the general result.—*New York Times.*

Emotional Woman

THE verdict is strange. It is typical only in showing that Americans are mercurial, sentimental, given to idol-making and moving in a mysterious way, while fever and fervor are on, their wonders to perform.

Add to these characteristics the emotional quality so pronounced in womankind, now a determinate factor in western politics, and the outcome of this election clarifies itself in a degree and becomes understandable.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (*Rep.*).

Women Elected Wilson

TWO classes of voters, and two only, accomplished the result. They were not the German-American, the labor vote, or any of the groups standing for special interests. They were the Progressives and the women. * * *

The woman vote and the Progressive vote telescope each other, for in the critical states the women who turned the election were largely Progressives. But the women voted as women, too. The reports from the states where women vote show that the dream of solidifying woman as a sex and swinging her vote this way and that at the order of female political leaders is shattered forever. But the women did make up their minds as women in many western states, and voted without regard either to how the women politicians bade them or to how their own men folks voted.—*New York Times.*

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Miss Jessie Anthony	10.00
Mrs. Etta J. Guyett	5.00
Mrs. George McGowan	10.00
Mrs. Hensley	5.00
Mrs. L. Van Vliet	2.50
Mrs. C. D. Howard	.50
Mrs. John Jay White	15.00
Miss Editha Phelps	10.00
Miss Jennie A. McConnell	5.00
Syracuse Branch of Congressional Union	75.00
Mrs. Frederick Walker	5.00
Payette, Idaho Branch of Congressional Union	12.50
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	5.00
Miss Mary B. Dixon	5.00
Miss Adele Johnson	10.00
Mrs. Chandler	5.00
Mrs. L. House	1.00
Mr. R. A. Rodell	1.00
Mr. Lewis Osborn	1.00
Mr. Mitchell	1.00
Kentfield	25.00
Miss Hilda Clough	10.00
Mrs. Ben B. Kellogg	5.00
Mrs. Austin Sperry	25.00
Dr. Mary Sperry	10.00
Mrs. Henry C. Dillon	5.00
Mrs. A. W. Francisco	5.00
Mrs. W. R. Briggs	25.00
Miss Bertha Caspar	1.00
Miss Cooley	1.00
Dr. Minora Kibbe	1.00
Mrs. Frank Havens	5.00
Mrs. B. T. White	5.00
Mrs. O. J. DeLendrecie	10.00
Mrs. Chas. Barrington, Jr.	1.00
Mrs. Morris Lowe	5.00
Mrs. Frederick Houser	1.50
Miss Elizabeth Wilson	1.00
Miss H. E. Sproull	1.00
Mrs. William Straup	5.00
Anonymous	1.50

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Campaign Fund:

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	2,500.00
Mrs. Frances G. Boynton	5.00
Dr. M. Virginia McCune-Rossa	5.00
Mrs. Anne McCoy	5.00
Mrs. John Neil	25.00
Miss F. F. Hicks	5.00
Mrs. Eugene Gray	5.00
Mrs. J. W. Brannan	5.00
Mrs. F. White	5.00

Through the New York City Committee:

Miss Ruth Wellington	5.00
Mrs. Philip Babcock	1.00

Through the New Jersey Branch:

Mr. T. J. Prindiville	50.00

Through the Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Branch:

Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell	10.00
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy	100.00
Mrs. Pope Yeatman	50.00
Mr. George Burnham	50.00
Miss Louise Lewis	50.00
Mr. Shippen Lewis	50.00
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg	25.00
Miss Rebecca D. Ernst	25.00
Miss Mary H. Ingham	20.00
Mrs. M. C. Morgan	5.00
Miss Cornelia Greenough	5.00
Miss Theodora Burt	25.00
Miss Edith Burt	25.00

Through Mrs. Kent's Committee:

Mrs. Charles D. Blaney	25.00
Collections	458.93
Membership fees	29.25
Sale of Tickets	123.25
Total	4,894.57
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	184.180.90

National Headquarters Receipts:

Total collected by National Headquarters through November 16, 1916		189.075.47

Contributions made to Massachusetts Headquarters:

Mrs. A. G. Holllingsworth	5.00
Mr. K. T. Whitney	2.00
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey	2.00
Mrs. Calvin Austin	4.00
Mrs. O. H. Hasbrouck	5.00
Miss Susan Wilcox	4.00
Mrs. Linda Winsor	3.00
Mrs. Thomas H. Gray, Jr.	2.00
Mr. Thomas H. Gray, Jr.	1.00
Miss Anna C. Murdock	2.00
Miss Ella K. Littlefield	1.00
Lawrence Branch of Congressional Union	29.00
Miss Albertina Van Arnim	8.00
Miss Grace Henshaw	12.65
Mrs. Ruggles	1.00
Mr. Walter G. Morey	2.00
Miss Katharine A. Morey	2.00

Contributions made to Michigan Headquarters:

Mr. Levi Barbour	25.00
Mr. Louis King	10.00
Mrs. William McGraw	5.00
Mrs. Susan Sellers	2.00
Mrs. F. J. Miller	1.00
Mrs. Minnie Booth	2.00

Contributions made to New Jersey Headquarters:

Miss Alice I. Gardner	2.00
Mrs. John A. Lefferts	2.00
Mrs. R. M. Laird	5.60
Mr. Joseph H. Defrees	100.00
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins	50.00
Landis Township Branch	4.00
Total	294.25
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGSIT	17,529.82

Branch Receipts:

Total collected by the Branches through November 16, 1916		17,824.07
Grand Total		206,899.54

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NOVEMBER 4 THROUGH NOVEMBER 11

Miss Jane Pincus	2
Miss Alice Paul	3
Miss Margaret Stevenson	3
Idaho Branch, Congressional Union	1
Miss Dorothy Sherman Beggs	2
Mrs. C. V. Jenkins	1
Miss Sarah C. Grant	4
Miss Frances Frothingham	2
Mrs. Ella St. Clair Thompson	2
Miss Lucy C. Maurer	2
Dr. Martha E. Osmond	1
Miss S. Ada Flatman	1
Miss Ethel Ferry	1
Miss Ruth Crocker	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	3
Mrs. James Shaw	1
Mrs. Etta M. Young	1
Miss Cornelia Wyse	1
North Dakota Votes for Women Club	1
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	2
Miss Dorris Stevens	1
Mrs. John Jay White	2
Miss Jessie Anthony	4
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall	1
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	1
Mrs. Ida Grey Scott	1
Miss Ernestine Evans	1
Mrs. Lucretia Williams	5
Mrs. Lilliam H. Kerr	2
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Total through November 11, secured by members	4,274

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